YASHNUSH, THE ALASKAN River Ohio," and since that period. The principal office of the corporation is to be in New York city.

RIG CHIEF OF THE TAKES TO TARRY IN WASHINGTON AGAIN.

He Likes Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, and Will Make a Second Visit to Them This Winter.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The national capital is promised a visit this winter from distinguished citizen of Alaska, the mighty chief of the Taku tribe of Indians. To his own people the chief is known as "Yashnush," but to Washington and the United States generally he is plain "Mr. Johnson." The Alaskan chief paid a visit to Washington during a former Congress and was so well entertained in this city that he has determined to come again. Within the last few days Senator Fairbanks has received word from the chief that his presence in Washington may be looked for

A few years ago, when Senator Fairbanks was in Alaska on official business, he was accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, and they had the honor of being presented to the chief of the Takus. The great warrior took a liking for the visitors and his tribe entertained them with various unique dances and other exhibitions. Senator Fairbanks courteously extended an invitation to the chief to visit Washington at any time he should find convenient. A few months later, and during a session of Congress, the senator received a letter from the chief announcing that he would arrive in Washington and asking that a room at a hotel be engaged for him and that the senator meet him at the railway station. The letter did not give the hour, the day or the year when Mr. Johnson would arrive. Later, however, a telegram explaining more fully the chief's plans came to the senator, and one afternoon Mr. Johnson was set down, bag and baggage, in the Pennsylvania station. J. Carl Bain, one of he young men attached to Senator Fairor less pow-wowing and elaborate explanations escorted Mr. Johnson to the National Hatel on Pennsylvania avenue, in the near neighborhood of the station. There Mr. Johnson was housed during his two weeks'

The evening of the chief's arrival he called at the Fairbanks home to pay his espects to the family. True to the chareteristics of the American Indian, he was decidedly reserved, and the family perhaps never entertained a less voluble guest. The senator found the great chief in the parlor when he arrived late and greeted him ordially. Mr. Johnson's favorite salutation was a brief "ugh," which, no doubt, expressed the greatest affection, but which was a little less cordial than the usual manner of greeting in this city of Southern

Mr. Johnson was a frequent visitor at the Fairbanks home during his stay of a fortnight in Washington. One of the first sugestions he made to the statesmen he met here was that he be allowed to address the Congress. He was politely though kindly aformed that this would be a rather irregular proceeding, and, in fact, could hardly be arranged. The chief continued to be of the opinion that he should be allowed to speak, until he sat through a day's session of the Senate. After that he made no more suggestions that he be inited to address the legislators. Mr. Johnson had been here but a short time when he suggested that he would

be pleased to accept an office at the hands of the government. In fact, he became quite fond of the idea, and the more he herished it the more decidedly convinced he became that he should be made an oface holder. This was one of the things about the chief's personality that convinced Washington that he was rapidly ecoming modernized and was fit for real citizenship. Mr. Johnson confided to Senator Fairbanks that the job of taking the ceasus among the Indians of his country would about suit him. It is the history of Washington that many a man has come here convinced that he should be rewarded with an office and has gone away disappointed. So it was with the Alaskan chief. But he found many things in the capital to interest him, and he soon forgot his dis-

Before he had been here a great while Mr. Johnson began to make some inquiry is to whether he was stopping at the best notel in town. He was told that the Arngton was perhaps the most expensive house, and he at once wanted to move here. With all the assurance of a New York millionaire he said he cared not for He remained at the National. Johnson became quite fond of le interest him on that thoroughfare. Senator Fairbanks presented him to Pre-

sident McKinley, and on that occasion e really lost his habitual stoicism for the When the Indian was introduced the President arose from his chair, his fine face glowing with kindness, and greeted would have received the head of a mighty empire. On the way out of the White House the chief observed with great enthusiasm: "Me meet McKinley-Alaska pa-.This was taken to mean that he roposed the Alaskan newspapers should give an account of his visit to the Presilent of the United States. Finally the Washington life that he has decided to come again. Just what his mission is this time has not yet been disclosed. C. A. C.

CELEBRATION IN OHIO.

Centennial Anniversary of the First

Constitutional Convention. CHILLICOTHE, O., Nov. 29 .- To-day this city, the original capital of the Northwest Territory, out of which was formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, celebrated one of the most important events in the history of the State of Ohio, the first of the five States to enter statehood. The event celebrated was the of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Ohio. Advantage was taken of the occasion to place which the constitutional convention ashe Northwest Territory, as well as the ate of Ohio, until the seat of government was removed to Columbus. In the morning the tablet was presented to the city and grandson of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. It was accepted by Wallace D. Yaple, mayor of the city, and was unveiled by Miss Effie Scott, a granddaughter of Governor William Allen and a great-granddaughter of Governor Duncan Mc-

in the afternoon, in Memorial Hall, the celebration was continued by an introductory address by Hon. William T. McClinick, one of the oldest residents of the city. His address was full of delightful reminiscenses of the city and its pioneers. He told his personal acquaintance with all the lovernors of the State with the exception three; of his recollection of Governor orthington riding on horseback to attend Methodist class meeting in his father's liouse, the elder McClintick being the class ader; of his purchase of the historic courthouse, having made a bid as a jest as he was passing the sheriff's sale. Mr. McClinlick said the old house ought to have been preserved, but the commissioners insisted on its removal to make room for the present county buildings. The tablet is placed n one of the pilasters of the present building. Daniel J. Ryan spoke on "The Origall Constitution and Its Effect on Ohio John Albert Tiffin Hull, the Iowa ingressman, born in Ohio and a lineal scendant of Governor Edward Tiffin, also delivered an address. The occasion brought together many descendants of Ross county oneers, as well as descendants of members of the first Ohio constitutional con-

To Perpetuate Stirring Scenes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29 .- The Ohio Company of Associates was incorporated today by Whitelaw Reid, John J. McCook, Homer Lee, William S. Hawk and Henry H. Adams, of New York city, "to perpettate the memories and commemorate the stirring points of historic interest which a vacant territory" up to the time when she

BRITONS WELL PLEASED.

Workingmen Impressed with What They Saw in the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Alfred Mosely, the retired English merchant, who, with a number of workmen, has made a six weeks' tour of this country, to study the industrial conditions here and in Canada. says: "Our trip, on the whole, was eminently satisfactory. We were all impressed with the thorough up-to-dateness of everything we saw. Another thing that impressed us was the courtesy and frankness of American employers and the pains they were willing to take to explain the methods in use at their respective factories | mai School, who has been teaching in the and works. All the delegates will report their impressions to the unions of their respective trades on their return to Eng-

Terrence Flynn, of the Tailors' Union, "Counting the extra outlay in rent clothes-for food and all else are cheaper-the American workman is 25 per first superintendent of the schools of the On the whole he is far better cared for in respect of good sanitation, general comfort and better equipment than we ago is divided into seventeen divisions, and are, and on the whole he lives as long or some of these are so large that it takes two longer in harness than the English workman. This 'too old at fifty' principle does not prevail among the workmen, wherever visit his schools. During the last year it may be found. We speak from observation. Here pauperism or penury in old age is almost unknown. The records of the English workhouses speak for themselves."

ASSAILANT SPIRITED AWAY FROM A BESIEGED JAIL.

Prisoner Had Been Run Down b Bloodhounds and Later Confessed His Crime.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 29 .- Shortly before 3 piete their terms of service. It is true that o'clock this morning a mob attempted to there have been some unfortunate rulings take William Glassco, the assailant of Mary Maloney, from the county jail, but was | things are unavoidable. prevented by an extra force of officers and | "In fact, it is remarkable how much has attack when Glassco was spirited away in a carr.age to Portsmouth. It is believed he Portsmouth jail. Glassco admitted assaulting Miss Maloney, and said it was done in revenge for her brother striking him. The girl is in a serious condition. Glassco knocked her down by a blow on the head, but fled when her screams brought help.

The work of the bloodhounds is considered the best on record. They arrived from Dayton, O., yesterday noon, and at once followed the trail from the place of the assault in roundabout courses to the saloon where William Glassco had been arrested. They went over the course the second time and then back to the scene of the assault followed by thousands of enraged people threatening vengeance. After these scenes in the afternoon the streets were filled with people all night, and it was evident to the authorities that lynching was contemplated. Finally the mob assembled at engine house No. 2, and selected fifty men as leaders in the general movement on the armory and jail. At the armory they demanded the keys of Captain Thompson, who was in charge of the militia, so they could secure rifles. On being refused they opened fire with revolvers, and Captain Thompson narrowly escaped. When the mob could do nothing at the armory it moved on the jail. The sheriff refused the demand for the keys. The mob moved off to secure battering rams with which to break into the jail, and the sheriff at once spirited the prisoner out of the rear of the jail and escaped to Portsmouth. While the mob was about the jail Glassco was wild with fright and confessed all to

Sheriff Taylor and his prisoner reached Gallipolis to-night. Glasco was brought to Gallopolis in a buggy. The futility of a pursuit is generally recognized by leaders of last night's mob and there is a general disposition to await the return of Glasco for trial. All is comparatively quiet to-

CHINESE JADE CARVINGS.

Where Best Samples of the Beautiful Stone Are Found.

New York Evening Post. The acquisition of the Bishop collection

of jades by the Metropolitan Museum of Art will enable the New York public to gain a comprehensive knowledge of that beautiful precious mineral and of the wonderful workmanship of the Oriental artists and artisans who use it for glyptic decoration. While the stone is not uncommon mineralogically, the varieties used in Eastern art are quite rare. The best kinds come from Burmah, while Manipur, Thibet, Yunnan, Sze-chuen and Quang-si are said to supply large quantities annually. So large is the demand, so grasping the tax-collectors, and so tempting the prize to thieves, that the mines are kept as secret as possible. Only those which belong to princes or high mandarins are openly acknowledged. All others are exploited under cover. A series of deposits in Yun-nan have been known and worked by one family for several centuries, yet the locations has been so well guarded that the Chinese officials are, or profess to be, ignorant of their where-

While jade comes in many shades, and even colors, only a few are regarded as precious in the Orient. These are the green, ranging from dark olive to pale apple green; the gray, and the brownish yellow. The other colors are not without value, as the stone is employed in making pedestals for vases, figures, incense-boxes and altar

Translucence is more esteemed than transparency, semi-opacity or opacity. Cloudiness, dappling and symmetrical spotting are very popular. In both color and texture the element of fashion enters. During the Han dynasty dark olive or bottle green were prime favorites. The Ming dynasty seemed to prefer pale bluish greens, while the present Manchu dynasty upholds the semi-

These dynastic preferences are of use in determining the age of a jade. Another criterion is the workmanship. The oldest specimens are simple and graceful. Some of the vases and jars are of the same threecentered oval type as the Etruscan vase, while others will compare well with Greek designs. Oldest of all is the use of the so many of the Han carvings. The Ming creations are more complex and fantastic Dragon and snake-forms replace the vines, leaves and flowers of the Han period. Inverted curves and concaved hypothenuses are used profusely if not recklessly.

BELLE BOYD'S GRAVE.

Famous Confederate Spy Sleeps Under an Unmarked Mound.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The grave of Belle Boyd, the famous rebel spy, furnishes a striking example of how early and easily the world forgets its heroes. Belle Boyd is buried at Kilbourn, Wis., on a sandy slope, and so unproductive is the land that not even vegetation usually found on dunes and desert wastes attempts to grow where the Confederate heroine sleeps. But two half-dead specimens of sage-like plants, of uncertain names, are growing on the grave at the foot of a small oak tree. Although this remarkable character has been dead over two years, yet no slab of connection it has had in contemplation for

marble or block of granite marks the some time. spot. While the camera was being focused the sexton and the minister who performed the last sad rites at the burial heaped up the sand along the grave and borrowed a stake from the corner of a near-by lot and placed it at the head of the mound, some ten feet from the foot of the oak tree, the only real monument to mark the spot where rests one of the leading spirits in the re-

It will be remembered that Belle Boyd died unexpectedly at Kilbourn a little over two years ago while on a lecturing tour. For her daring in conveying information to Stonewall Jackson and other Confederates she was twice condemned to be shot. Thrice she was married, and her last husband, Nathaniel R. High, of Detroit, is still living in the Michigan city. Her three calleren are living in Chicago. The grave overlooks a vast sweep of farming land, through which winds the farming land, through which whiles the Wisconsin River vailey. So unfrequented rently. This reduces his sentence to twenty that even the minister who protected the Episcopal service on the final nounced the Episcopal service on the final confined. The defense may appeal to the transpired from the period when Ohio was day could not locate the waste of sand without the assistance of the sexton of the United States Court of Appeals at Cincin-

WORK OF AMERICAN EDUCATORS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

They Are Going Bravely Forward with Their Work, While Critics Carp at Home-Well Satisfied.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 29 .- T. D. Anglemeyer, a graduate of the Indiana Norschools in the Philippines for more than a year, has written an article for the Normal Advance summarizing the work accomplished under the system planned by Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, archipelago, and incidentally scored the critics in the United States. The archipelsome of these are so large that it takes two months for a division superintendent to 1,000 trained teachers have been teaching in 400 towns. There is and for some time will be much work to be done outside the schoolroom. This will consist of securing native teachers, securing school supplies, persuading presidentes and councils to repair and erect school buildings, all of which work is left largely to the teachers. "With regard to the American teachers

who have been employed in the schools, it can be said that most of them are more than satisfied with their work and surroundings," says Mr. Anglemeyer. "Some who came were unfitted for the work by age; some came to have a good time, and others to seek other work. These have given the impression that the teachers have a hard time. Aside from a considerable number who have been asked to resign, and a few unable to stand the conditions of life here, most of the teachers will comthat have caused complaint, but in the establishment of a new government here such

been achieved in all departments of the government in the past months. To me the most discouraging feature is the hypercritical attitude of certain factions in the United States. Instead of supporting the policy that is doing everything possible for the good of the islands and coping with all kinds of difficulties, these persons offer endless criticisms, but fail to tell what they would do in the case. We are pleased to remember that these unhappy critics are a long way off, and, while they are thinking up 'nice things' to say about the management of the Philippines the good work goes on here.'

Supplies for Guam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 .- On Monday the transport Sherman, Captain Frazer, will sail for Guam and Manila, carrying about two hundred passengers and three thousand tons of supplies, some of which are for Guam. The freight includes fifteen tons of oats. Many army wagons are in the cargo for use in the Philippines. Only about forty-five soldiers will sail on the Sherman. The army transport Crook arrived last night from Manila too late to pass quarantine. Her passengers were landed to-day.

MAY CHARGE HIGHER RATES.

Tariff on Grain Milled in Transit May Be Legally Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The Interstatecommerce Commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty announced its decision in the case of the Diamond mills against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. The complainant brings grain from Western points to Buffalo, N. Y., where it is milled, and ships the products to points on defendant's line in New England. The case involved the right of the railroad company to impose an arbitrary charge of 6 cents per one hundred pounds for grain milled in transit. The commission holds that the shippers are not entitled as a matter of right to mill grain in transit and forward the milled product under the through rate in force on the grain from the point of origin to the place of ultimate destination. It also holds that the railroad company did act unlawfully in imposing the arbitrary charge of 6 cents per one hundred pounds in addition to the through grain

rate on the milled products.

One Road Fighting Another. JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 29 .- The forces of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and of the 'Frisco are bordering on war at Chitwood, on the scene to keep the "Katy" from building a spur to the mines and crossing the 'Frisco tracks. The Katy has sixty men with picks and shovels. Superintendent Albord, of the Katy, has arrived from Parsons, Kan., and is now at the scene of the trouble. Both roads are determined and bloodshed is feared. Guards on both sides were on duty all last night to see that the enemy did not steal a march on

Sale of a Railway.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 29 .- With an indebtedness of \$500,000 hanging over it, the California & Nevada Railroad was sold at auction to-day to the Oakland & East Side Railroad Company for \$50,000, the only bid that was made. The sale was conducted by F. H. Heacock, master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court, acting as a commissioner in the foreclosure action of the Central Trust Company of New York against the California & Nevada Railroad Company. The Oakland & East Side Railroad Company is generally regarded as tributary to the Santa Fe.

After Nineteen Years' Service. EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 29 .- J. M. Johnson, general manager of the Mexican International, has resigned after nineteen years of service, effective Dec. 31. He has been with the road from its inception. President Metcalf is now in New York and nothing is known as to Mr. Johnson's successor. W. O. Jennings, superintendent of the mechanical department, has also resigned and

Jerome J. Water has been appointed. Ticket Counterfeiters Convicted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- Charles W. Allardt James O'Donaghue and Edward Farnum. who were arrested some months ago in an upper room on Clark street for counterfeiting railroad tickets, were found guilty by a jury in the Criminal Court this afternoon. They will receive an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary. Alexander T. Freeman, who was tried with them, was acquitted.

To Have a Gulf Connection. NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- The Rock Island management has authorized contracts for system from Dallas to Galveston, Tex., a distance of 270 miles. The work is to be completed in nine months. The line to be built will give to the Rock Island the gulf

Railway Official Weds.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 29.-Miss Julia Oliva Langdon, daughter of General and Mrs. Charles J. Langdon, and Edward L. Leomis, first vice president of the Lackawanna Railroad, were married at the home of the bride in this city to-night. The bride is the niece of "Mark Twain," who

Train Robber Sentenced. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29 .- Harvey Logan, the alleged Montana train robber, was to-day given sentences aggregating one hundred and thirty years. Eight sentences are for fifteen years each, to be served concurrently; and two sentences are | ing the civil war"-this on the mere ground for five years each, to be served concur-

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This fine Morris Chair Stool, in golden oak, upholstered in choicest remnants silk damasks, tapestries or velours. Sale prica, 98c.

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Genuine Imported Chinese Teakwood, rare examples; prices \$9.50, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$33 up to \$55.

A comprehensive stock of the new weathered oak Mission Furniturethe popular Arts and Crafts pieces.

Den Cabinets, Den Desks. Quaint Hall Clocks. Mission Rockers and Chairs.

Cabinets in gold leaf, vernis marten, mahogany, Parlor Tables, Reception Chairs. Leather Couches. Davenport Sofa Beds.



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HISTORY OF DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY IN OUR WARS.

Indiscriminate Manner in Which Some of the Medals Authorized by Congress Were Conferred.

Washington Letter in New York Post. The meeting of the Medal of Honor Legion in annual convention in Philadelphia this week lends special interest to a recent report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, compiling from the War Department records the history of decoration for special acts

It appears that the idea originated with

the Chamber of Commerce in New York

in June, 1861, when a resolution was adopt-

of gallantry in American wars.

ed ordering "the execution of a series of medals of a proper character to be presented to each officer, nocommissioned officer, and soldier engaged in the defense of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens in the month of May, 1861." In November of the following year, at a meeting of officers representing regiments that had served under Gen. Philip Kearny, measures were taken to procure a medal in the general's honor, for presentation to all officers and soldiers promoted to a noncommissioned grade prior to Jan. 1, 1863, who had served in battle under Kearny, and had stainless records. Still later, a cross in honor of Kearny, designated as a "cross of valor," was adopted by Gen. D. B. Birney, to be bestowed on noncommissioned officers and tinguished themselves in battle. The premise by General Banks of a medal a mining camp near here. The 'Frisco has to the volunteers for the forlorn-hope storming party at Fort Hudson, the Mc-Pherson general excellence medal, the Gillmore medal for the operations before in the Gettysburg campaign, and the Butler medal for certain colored soldiers who had distinguished themselves for gallantry, are among the other decoration incidents which figured in the history of the war. In some cases the promises and orders were carried out, in others not, and in all claims, the methods of application, and he number and character of the beneficiaries. Two acts of Congress made special appropriations for medals during the civil war period: The act of July 12, 1862, restricting the decoration to 2,000 noncom-

nissioned officers and privates who should most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection," and that of March 3, 1863, authorizing an indefinite number to be presented to "such of-ficers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves INDISCRIMINATE DISTRIBUTION. In all about 1,300 medals had been dis-

tributed before the close of the civil war, but little attention seems to have been paid then to the terms of the statute, or to investigating the records of the persons applying for the medals. Dr. Mary Walker, a contract surgeon, and neither an officer nor an enlisted man in the military service of the United States, received one of these medals, as did also sundry civilian scouts, guides and other outsiders. In 1865 some twenty-nine officers and noncommissioned body of President Lincoln from here to stitute for drugs and spices," warranted to Springfield, Ill., received medals for that | effect a mechanical promotion of appetite. service. Another instance in point was that of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry, of all but the most far-gone dyspeptics; whose officers and men, to the number of still, in a list of digestive stimulants, re-864, were decorated "for volunteering to frigeration must be admitted to outrank battle of Gettysburg, their terms of service | similating large quantities of food at short having expired," aithough as a fact only 300 notice increases with distance from the volunteered to remain and did remain on | equator. Jack Frost is the patron saint of Arlington Heights, near this city, till the gluttons, and the gastronomic exploits of result of the battle of Gettysburg had been | a puny Laplander would amaze the tall made known. By 1875 the abuse of indiscrimination had reached a point where it | roast beef by a fifty-mile gallop. was necessary to hedge in the medal busiless somewhat, but no authoritative rules of Toulon, France, published an account of were adopted till 1897, when Secretary Alger his experiments with artificially cooled amended Paragraph 177, of the army regu- air, "inhaled as a tonic, with invariable lations, so as to restrict the medal of honor to persons who had performed a service in | lar respiratory difficulties, but with a still action of so conspicuous a character as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry of the digestive organs. above their comrades-"service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty," and in case the official records of such service were lacking, one or more eye-witnesses must attest it under oath, describing specifically the act or acts they The same regulation expresses a preference that the designation of the per-son to receive a medal of honor should come in the form of a recommendation by somebody else, rather than of an applica- stimulants. tion by the man himself, though any candidate is left at liberty to apply. No statute of limitations is in operation

to cut off long-delayed claims, although an opinion of the attorney general in 1892 held record evidence, the act of March 3, 1863, should not be regarded as authority for bestowing a medal "as a reward for gallantry alleged to have been displayed durof delay unaccounted for in making the application, and "in obedience to a principle of general jurisprudence based on the teaching of experience, that the lapse of time carries with it the memory and life of witnesses, the muniments of evidence, and the other means of judicial proof." This time will come when our houses will

whose specially meritorious service is described as rendered a good many years ago. Secretary Root has been so impressed with this view of the subject that he recommended to the last Congress a proviso, to be attached to the appropriation for additional medals, that no medal be awarded thenceforward after the lapse of more than three years from the date of the act of gallantry cited. BUT ONE TO ANY PERSON.

The number of medals which might lawfully be awarded to any one person whose notable performances had not been limited to one occasion, has given rise to some controversy. The almost uniform rule of the department has been not to issue more than one medal to one person, no matter how brilliant his record. Commonly, the application for a second medal is not even entertained for investigation, and in almost every instance, where more than one had been issued it will probably be found that the order for the second was made before the discovery that the first had been con-

The largest issue of medals in any one regiment mentioned in an earlier paragraph. The next largest number fell to 1894, when 149 medals were issued; the next to 1897, when 130 were issued. The records of all the other years fall inside of 100, the year 1868 and 1883 having only two each, and 1881 and 1885 none. The scrutiny to which every claim is now subjected was shown in the fiscal year 1901, when out of sixty applications based on civil-war incidents only four were granted.

Of the States whose volunteers have been decorated, Maine, for obvious reasons, takes the highest place with her 888 medal men; of the States which did not enjoy one of these wholesale outpourings New York stands first with 226 medal men, Pennsylvania second with 152 and Ohio third with 127. Illinois, fourth in rank, has had ninety, and Massachusetts, fifth, sixty-The regular army has borne off nearly five hundred medals. Divided as to military rank, only three medals have gone to major generals, while private soldiers-here bearing in mind again the Maine contingent-have received 1,237. Although the lieutenants outnumber the captains-192 to 109-the sergeants outnumber the corporals, 462 to 300. The distinction of holding the one medal given to a single rank rests with a hospital steward, a quartermaster's employe and Dr. Mary Walker. Although the poets have associated music with scenes and thoughts of peace and with merrymaking, it is worthy of note that forty-three members of the band wear med-

That our government was not alone in recognizing special gallantry in the war between the States is shown by a record of the Confederate Congress, which authorized President Davis, in October, 1862, to bestow medals and badges after a peculiarly democratic fashion. Such Confederate army officers as "should be conspicu-ous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle" were to receive medals at his hands; and a "badge of distinction" was to be conferred on one private or noncommissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it had assisted to achieve. The selection was to be made by vote of the noncommissioned officers and privates of a company who were present on the first dress parade after the victory; and if the award fell upon a deceased sol-dier, his badge was to be delivered to his widow, or, if there were no widow, to any relative the President might adjudge entitled to receiev it. Like some of the promises made north of the lines, this one appears to have been ignored in practice, though the record of the enactment stands as a monument to the excellent intentions of Confederate statesmanship.

AIDS TO APPETITE.

Cold Air Stimulates Desire for Food

and Helps Digestion. The German inventors of a portable gym-That claim is founded on the experience Texans who have earned their right to About two years ago Dr. R. C. Meurice, success, for the relief of asthma and simimore remarkable effect upon the function After breathing the intensely cold air currents of an "evaporator" (in an ice factory) for half an hour, a pug dog mani-

fested a ravenous appetite. Of three dyspeptics two were cured in a week; the third cold draughts, and entered the refrigeration vault with his face partly muffled, but was benefited to the extent of enjoying a good night's rest and being able to digest sundry viands without the aid of chemical In a climate like that of Calcutta no gymnastics could be relied upon to lessen the risk of a surfeit. The natives stick to their

Lenten fare, the year round, and foreigners have to adopt similar habits or leave the city to brace up their system in the highland sanitarium of Darjeeling. Exercise alone would not save them, but there is no doubt that frost alone sustains the digestive vigor of the sluggish Greenlanders, who pass six months of the year in dug-outs. After the end of October they often skulk in their dens for weeks togeth-

English's Opera House—BEN HUR

AMUSEMENTS.

By special arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger the

management announce an additional week of the Stupendous production of GEN. LEW WALLACE'S BEN HUR. Seats for the week of Dec. 8-13 will be placed on sale at the box office at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Dec. 1. Orders for seats must be accompanied by remittance and stamped envelope. These will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Last Performance of BEN HUR Sat. Eve. Dec. 13

Week Commencing Monday, December 1. Matinee Daily, 25c. Evenings 15c, 25c, 50c.

The Great

In "ON GUARD."

STELLING TROUPE PANTOMIMISTS

RAWSON & JUNE

Australian Boomerang Throwers.

Long & Cotton Presenting Their Original Sketch, "MANAGERIAL TROUBLES."

> MELANI TRIO Milanese Minstrels.

MIGNONETTE KOKIN

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PARK-To-Morrow, 2 p. m

"THE FATAL WEDDING" Has Broken Records Everywhere. Prices-19c, 20c, 30c. Everybody goes to the Park.

be artificially cooled in midsummer as effectually as we now heat them in winter, and in that millennium of thermal comforts, spices will become almost superfluous. Ketchups will be superseded by cold waves. Instead of opening a mustard bottle Epicurus will open a patent refrigerator and turn on the requisite amount of diges-

The Real King of Fruits.

John Burroughs, in Winter Sunshine.

The boy is indeed the true apple-eater, and is not to be questioned how he came by the fruit with which his pockets are filled. It belongs to him and he may steal it if it cannot be had in any other way. His own julcy flesh craves the julcy flesh of the apple. Sap draws sap. His fruit eating has little reference to the state of his appetite. Whether he be full of meat or petite. Whether he be full of meat or empty of meat he wants the apple just the same. Before meal or after meal it never comes amiss. The farm-boy munches apples all day long. He has nests of them in the hay mow, mellowing, to which he makes frequent visits. Sometimes old Brindle, having access through the open door, smells them out and makes short work of them.

The genuine apple-eater comforts himself with an apple in their season as others The Annual Meeting OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY Indianapolis Benevolent Society **English's Opera House**

Sunday Evening, Nov. 30, 1902, at 7:30 o'clock Chairman-H. H. HANNA.

Address......."Our Juvenile Offenders" By Alexander Johnson, Superintendent School for Feeble-minded Youths, Fort Wayne, Ind. .Reform School Glee Club 'Father, We Look Up to Thee'
Leader, Edwin Nell.

8. Benediction...The Rev. Robert S. Osgood

POLO

Pastor Mayflower Church.

Head Usher-Dr. S. R. Cuaningham.

More fascinating than Football or Baseball.

INDIANAPOLIS vs. ANDERSON Tuesday Evening, Dec. 2

TOMLINSON HALL

Admission . . 250 EMPIRE THEATER Wabash and Delaware St.

Commencing Monday Matinee, Dec. 1.

MATINEE DAILY. EVERY NIGHT. VANITY FAIR Everything New Leo Pardello-The Wrestling Wonder. No man

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with a pipe or cigar. When he has nothing While he is waiting for the train he eats an apple, sometimes several of them. When he takes a walk he arms himself with apples. His traveling bag is full of apples. He offers an apple to his companions and takes one himself. hey are his chief solace when on the road. He sows their seed all along the route. He tosses the cores from the car window and from the top of the stage coach. He would, in time, make the land one vast orchard. He dispenses with a knife. He prefers that his teeth shall have the first taste. Then he know the best flavor is immediately beneath the skin and that in a pared apple this is lost. If you will stew the apple, he says, instead of baking it, by all means leave the skin on. It improves the color and vastly heightens the flavor of the dish.

The apple is a masculine fruit; hence women are poor apple-eaters. It belongs to the open air, and requires an open-air taste